THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1875.

FIELD AND FARM.

"THE DOG WARFARE."

Monthly Report of the Department of us by one of the reporters: Agriculture, for January, contains a suggestive article, in which facts are ale of the whole country to an aphistics are presented from 500 countwelve months previous 79,485 sheep mittee. had been killed by dogs. This does of Jefferson, and T. H. sot include the maimed or injured, Reeves, of Washington, and John son, arising from this cause, is not less than one million dollars. An indirect loss of even a larger amount

A report is presented from 27 On motion, the hour for the meeting of the State Grange was fixed at Greene. were 11,467 sheep killed within n in the evening. year, distributed as follows:

Rhes, 21: Coffee, 405: Giles, 1,750; Sullivan, 150: Perry, 500: Hancock, 100: Hardin, 100: Bradley, 23: Montgomery, Solitary, 300: Jackson, 125; Haywood, 1,147; Smith, 150; Warren, 100; Monroe, 150; SicMinn, 300; Carter, 75; Fentress, 107; Washington, 400; Wayne, 500; Robertson, 1,115; Sequatchie, 650; Decaur, 1,695; Dickson, 300; Landerdale, 512; Enion, 75: Summer, 800; Morgan, 70 total, 11,467; number of sheep, 248,595.

Thus it will be seen that in these sounties, more than four per cent. of all the sheep are annually destroyed by dogs. We have no doubt but that a full and accurate report from all the counties in the State will show a ratio of losses equally as large as that shown in the 27 counties above mentioned. And as an offset to this great loss, we have absolutely so gain whatever. The dogs are almost entirely worthless.

Yet we have never had a Legislature wise enough, or bold enough, crous legislation. At the last Legislature a law was passed giving the County Courts the power to tax dogs, but it has been done in very few, if enough found who are afraid of the motion and was carried votes and influence of the dog-owners, to defeat any practical measure of this morning.

The following are the representatives this kind. In that way this fearful present:

MeNairy, J. G. Combs. Marion, C. W. Moore, Marshall, W. M. RobinTennessee has good tumpikes, and that West Tennessee has no material to make good roads. The interests of the three sections therefore are conflicting. We have wretched roads, good and cheap roads as make Switzerland famous. If we were a State by ourseives, we would have no trouble to legislate to meet our wante. We see legislate to meet our wante. We see a reason plain, that legislation can be devised that will meet our case and the section of the composition of the tree sections therefore are conflicting. We have wretched roads, but we supposed the Chinox of the Cumberland river. Referred. By Abernathy, of Gill- is resolution; a Teacher of Arithmetic and Geometry; of a sking the State Grange to memorial is the Legislature to pass a law restricting the barter of produce after light. Referred. By M. Clack. Roam, H. Q. Walker, and the Maley. Sevice, Dr. J. M. Hammer and Mrs. K. D. Hammer an wants of the other section, so far as they may choose to avail the may choose to avail the made attendance, circlety-one. they may choose to avail themselves of them.

But in the meantime let petitions go on to Nashville, to make our East Tennessee delegation a unit and realous in the matter. We still have Grange reporters: respodent, "action." Let every county send its Representative instructions, and let the want be so im. of Hardin. pressed upon legislators, that it will be constantly before them and force as follows:

THE STATE GRANGE.

Its Sessions Held With Closed Door FIRST DAY - Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The sessions of the State Grange are held in secret, so we have no report of our own to make of its deliberations, but we are permitted to publish the Under the above caption, the following, which has been furnished

The third annual meeting of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met pursuant to adjournment, presented that should arouse the peo- in Staub's Opera House, and was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M. by Worthy Overseer J. M. Head, Worthy Master preciation of the folly of maintain-ing a hord of worthless dogs to de-stroy valuable flocks of sheep. Sta-Curry, when it appeared that twentythree counties answered and the dele ties in 35 States, showing that in which were referred to the proper com-

and presents only a partial view of the two daily papers of Knoxville and Randle were appointed reporters for the discouraging picture. The direct the Union and American, Nashville. Seventy-three delegates three proxloss sustained annually by the peo- ies and five lady members were reale of this country, in wool and mut- ported by the Committee on Credentlals, which report was received and

adopted. On motion of C. W. Charlton, alternates were allowed seats in the State Hardin, Hammer of Sevier, Moore Grange in lieu of their principals, who were absent.

resolution creating the usual

NIGHT SESSION

The Grange met pursuant to ad-

An appeal was taken from the ruling of the chair, excluding all Patrons who were not delegates from partici-pating in the proceedings, and the decision was not sustained; whereupon the Master invited all Masters and Past Masters, and their wifes to seats in the Grange.

Mr. Hubbard moved that we hear

the report of the Secretary; adopted. Report shows that 1,053 Granges have been organized in the State, and that \$11,000.00 had been paid into the Treasury of State Grange by the subordinate Granges, and that there are at present 36,000 Patrons in the State of Tennessee, and closed with a touching and eloquent appeal to the members of the order, to keep alive and per-petuate the cherished principels of the

organization.
Mr. Hubbard moved that the report of the Treasurer be read, which was

of protecting sheep by practical, vig
of protecting sheep shee clerk hire. The report also showed the total receipts for the year to be \$12,-273.87, and the total disbursements to be \$8,837.41, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$3,435.96.

on any single instance. In a Court Grange adjourn to give place to Prof. composed of from forty to sixty Jus-an address on the subject of Education. tices of the Peace, there are always A division was called for and lost. The question recurring on the original

On motion, adjourned till 9 o'clock

prafitable branch of husbandry is left to suffer and to languish. Thus hundreds of thousands of dollars in capital are annually lost to our State, and the people are crying "hard times," while they seem to be blind to this loss.

We earnestly hope that our present Legislature will have the good sense and the courage to pass some act tax-

and the courage to pass some act taxing the worthless dogs out of existence and protecting the sheep. We trust that the State Grange, now in session here, will take some action on the subject.

Those who have imagined that it would be easy to secure proper legislation to provide for a better system of public roads, will find themselves mistaken. The people of East Tennessee who are about a unit for better roads, must remember that Middle Tennessee has good turnpikes, and

Aiken of Maury, Bell of Blount, Hughes of Wayne. Committee on Resolutions—Miller of

Franklin, Reed of Madison, Moore of On Salaries-Gooch of Rutherford. Looney of Henry, Rhea of Sullivan.
Finance and Accounts—Robinson of Marshall, Brown of Decatur, Payn

of Robertson.
Transportation and Direct Trade Dr. Maxwell of Gibson, Taylor of Mon-roe, McFarland of Wilson. On Agricultural Publications-C. Charlton of Knex, Griffith of Nasi-

ville, Farmer of Benton. Good of Order and Sub-Grange Rankin of Bedford, Brumly of Carrol,

tion-Walker of Shelby, Beauman of Knox, Harwood of Davidson. Memorials and Petitions—Clay Hawkins, Hall of Lake, James

County Roads-Moore of Sumuer Shaunou of Weakly, Hammer of Se-

Manufactures-Hubbard of Jefferson, Richardson of Coffee, Low of said:

Hamilton. Order of Business-McMurry of Gibson, Martin of Lincoln, Weems of

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Clark, of White, offered a reso committees was adopted, and they lution to repeal the by-law authorizing mileage and per diem to delegates and providing for the payment of actual expenses in lieu thereof, motion to table this resolution, on call of ayes and noes, each delegate being allowed one vote for each

Grange in his county, was carried. Smith County[Council—A resolution

Brother Charlton supported his resolution in a manly and eloquen; speech.

Brother Walker, of Shelby, opposed the resolution, on account of high

Brother J. O. Griffith arose to a point of 55 schools. In three of these States, Resolution by Mr. Chariton, asking New York, Massachusetts and Illiaid from General Government for aid

in the construction of the Texas seific railroad. Adopted. Resolution by the same—asking aid for opening the mouths of the Mis-

peth river. Adopted. R. J. Anderson, of Jefferson, resolution to memorialize the Legislature ficial reports.
to change the standard weight of a Massachuse bushel of cate from 33 lbs to 32 lbs.

Moved by Mr. Charlton, that the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. T. G. Mosely, make his re Normal School in connection with its or's idea has accomplished all, if port, which was ordered and presented Girls' High School, has just erected a not more, than he could have hoped,

stealing. Referred.

A resolution by Walker, of Shelby,

his own premises. Referred.

By the same, for the instruction of sub-Granges. Referred. By Taylor, of Monroe, asking the 1844, Legislature to reduce the height of a ranke

stock by railroads. Referred.

State for the benefit of the order. He-

uniform crop reports. Referred.

A petition was presented by C. W. Charlton, and referred. By Gilleland, asking an appropris-

Proceedings of the Second Day of the that an organization identified with the people would be glad to publish its.

Tennessee so generally recognized, beach in the model and primary schools, for a term of nine weeks, under the supervision and criticism of the people would be glad to publish its. The superintendent, and the teachers of the people would be glad to publish its. The following report of the proceed-the doors of the Grange are closed ings have been furnished us by the against us and we are depedent upon didates must furnish satisfactory evi-dence of good moral class. The declarations in its columns. But as of the Normal School. Its officers for a report of the proceed- ladies, to enter the lowest class, must some blanks. We get letters daily, The State Grange met pursuant to ings we must submit to their discrimiurging on the good work. What is adjournment yesterday morning, and nation against us and in favor of our and, if gentlemen, not less than eight wanted now is, in the word of a cor- was called to order by the Worthy contemporary. The fact that the examination in spelling, reading, Overseer, Jas. M. Head. Prayer by the Worthy Chaplain, W. C. Walker, field for enterprise is open and labor or field for enterprise is open and labor or a declaration that their object, in conof Hardin.

The Committees to whom was replain that in being shat out now by the Grangers is not through any want of diligence or enterprise on our part.]

Constitutions and Jurisprudence—

The Committees to whom was replain that in being shat out now by the Grangers is not through any want of diligence or enterprise on our part.]

—Ens. Chr. NICLE.

To the seven other State Normal

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

A Plea for Normal Colleges and Popular Education, by J. Berrien Lindstey, D. D.D.

From Knoxville Daily Chronicle, Feb. 1st. night with an appreciative audience, to listen to an educational address by Dr. Lindsley, a gentleman who has made education his study for many years. Being introduced to the audi-Brown of McMinn.

Banking and Insurance—W. V.
Fulton of Williamson, Besuman of
Knox, McCorkle of Dyer, Head of ence, he prefaced his address by stating one before him. He would at any Regulations and Co-opera- time travel a thousand mile- for an opportunity to address the representatives of six thousand farmers of Tennessee, and though having prepared himself to address the citizens of Knoxville, he thought the farmers present would lose nothing by hearing it. Having concluded this preface, he

Hardin.
Agricultural Edecation, &c.—Alderson of Jefferson, Rice of Laudergather some facts concerning Normal Schools in the United States which Schools in the United States which show how important is the rank al-ready attained by this new department of professional education. The pro-gress is indeed striking when contrasted with the slow development of the idea and its recent practice in America. About 1824, Philip Lindsley, Vice-President of the College of New Jersey, and a few other educators in the East, first clearly called public attention to the logical and practical necessity of special education for teaching as a pro-fession. In 1839, the first Normal School in America was opened by the State of Massachusetts—always the we find 119 Normal Schools on the list, from this Council, suggesting certait amendments to the constitution, was referred to its appropriate committee Resolution by Charlton praying the Legislature not to suspend the work on the Fast Tennessee Hospital for the

The appropriations by the different States for 1873 were as follows: Alabama, \$5,000; Arkansas, \$2,000; California, \$15,000; Connecticut, \$12,-000; Delaware, \$3,000; Illinois, \$37,500; Kansas, \$18,000; Louisiana, \$2,000; Maine, \$11,500; Maryland, \$11,500; Massachusetts, \$53,000; Michigan, \$15,taxes, &c.

It was moved by Brother Rhea, o Sullivan, to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

On final vote, the resolution was paragrad.

Sullivan, to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

On final vote, the resolution was Jersey, \$16,200; New York, \$151,000; New Jersey, \$16,200; New York, \$151,000; New Jersey, \$16,200; Rhode Jeland, Victoria Resolution by Brother Charlton in Pennsylvania, \$41,300; Rhode Island, regard to Centennial Exhibition, in \$10,000; Vermont, \$4,500; Virginia, 1876, was referred to proper commits \$9,000; West Virginia, \$7,600; Wister consin, \$28,000. Total from 25 States. \$510,700, being for the annual support nois, large amounts are expended by Boston, Chicago, and the city of New

As giving a clearer insight into this for opening the mouths of the Mississippi river, from Congress; amended by adding Muscle Sheals and Harpeth river. Adopted.

B. I. Anderson, of Lefferson, sin, deriving my statements from of

Massachusetts has for man years maintained four State Normal Schools, institutions, and it is safe to say that to no other topic whatever. This of there are no educational institutions itself indicates pregress, wonderful the same, in regard to killing the amount of good they are doing is by railroads. Referred.

By the same, for the instruction of sub-Granges. Referred.

By Gooch, of Rutherfod, asking the repeal of the conventional interest law.

Referred.

By Taylor, of Monroe, asking the Legislature to reduce the height of a Legislature to reduce the height of a realized bigh in the educational world. Legislature to reduce the height of a ranked high in the educational world. lawful fence from 5 to 4 feet. Refer- Its corps of instructors are a President By Gooch, of Rutherford, in regard Philosophy; a Professor of Natural Philosophy; a Professor of Natural Science; a Superintendent of the Model School; a Professor of Mathematics; a Teacher of Mathematics; a Teacher of Vocal Music; a Teacher of Vocal M and Professor of Mental and Moral

rial interests of the State and its the faculty the pupils are at the propsuperior circulation throughout East er stages of their progress, required to

Schools of New York the corps of in our mountains, but it will not do teachers ranges from fourteen to eighteen; with salaries varying from \$600 tal and enterprise from other countries to \$2,500, and with large academies, intermediate and primary departments attached, for practice in training.

He referred to barren fields in Tentucking the countries of the count These seven Normal Schools were all opened between 1867 and 1871. So in this great Empire State we see that af-

Illinois, pre-eminently an agricul-tural common-wealth, has made very handsome provision for Normal in-struction. In 1851 the State Normal University was established. Bloom-ington and McLean county, secured the location for which there was very animated competition, by the offer of \$140,000. The buildings and outfit are first class. The annual appropriation

for its support \$29,000. Wisconsin, one of the large, new Northwestern States, with a population gathered from all perts of the world, has a very complete system of Normal Schools, recently three, now four in number. That at Oshkosh last year had to tracker and 527 schools. had ten teachers, and 527 scholars enrolled; 268 of whom were Normal, and the remainder in the Grammar, Intermediate and Primary Depart-ments of the Model School.

I have thus shown what is done for Normal Schools by two of the great States East, in which commerce and manufactures predominate; and also in two of the great States West, mainly agricultural. These four prosperous and progressive States are types of the advancing class, in all of which Public Schools, with all kindred appliances, are liberally fostered. great the contrast to our own beloved Tennessee, in which our legislators and even our laws, have always prom-ised more than the people have enjoy-

The speaker then alluded to the effort made by the gifted and eloquent Albert Halton, in the General Assemeducational pioneer—under the able bly session of 1855-56, to pass a bill for management of Cyrus Peirce. In 1873, a State Normal School. The bill passed the Lower House, but failed by one vote in the Senate.

At the last session of the Legislature, Dr. Wm. P. Jones, Senator from Da-vidson, introduced a bill providing for Normal Schools in each division of the State. This bill passed the Senate, but too late in the session for the

House to act upon it. Thus it appears that the advocates of popular education in Tennessee have been fully aware of the value of Normal Schools, and if heretofore their efforts have been without fruit, the failure must be attributed to the general indifference to the respect to the schools. general indifference to the whole cause, and not to opposition to this special feature. The very great progress which the cause of universal education has made in Tennessee during the past decade, as well as the aston-ishing expansion of university education within our limits, furnish powerful motives to the friends of Nermal Schools to be be up and doing. The year 1875 should witness the establishment of a system of Normal Schools. commensurate with the wants, position and dignity of their common-

Nearly ten years ago Governor Brownlow called a convention, which became the State Teachers' Associa-tion. Governor Brownlow's object was so to organize the advocates popular education, as to keep prominently, before the voting masses, a fundamental topic of legislation, This year a fifth opens—a splendid establishment at Worcester. The city of Boston, which has long conducted a ignored in action. So far the Govern-Normal School in connection with its or's idea has accomplished all, if On motion the report was received and referred to the proper committee. Resolution by Mr. McFarland, of Wilson, to prevent and punish horse Wilson, to prevent and punish horse On motion the report was received Schools have been longest tested by ex- much referred to upon the stump, so and the foreign demand is not supplied.

which has acted as a prize money, and has stimulated the people to noble works, which would have otherwise been left undone, and added: From the statements above made, the friends of education in Tennessee can very well take the broad position. can very well take the broad position, that the State as such can afford to have superior or University instruction Academy and High School to counties, of care he averages over 300 pounds of cities and incorporations endowed by individuals; concentrating, at all events for the present, its whole ener-line upon the development of the Pris lars. A petition was presented by C. W. manship; a Teacher of Ethics and By Gilleland, asking an appropriation by Congress for the improvement the Cumberland river. Referred.

By Abernathy, of Giller and Period Referred.

By Abernathy of Giller a resolution of the Model and History; a By Abernathy of Giller a resolution of the Model and History; a resolution of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present, its whole energies upon the development of the Priod Revenue for the present for the present for the present for the Priod Revenue for the present for the pres of themselves, as I believe is infallibly stock, and share with our brother farmers certain, Tennessee will have a system of the more Northern States in the bene-

Massachusetts.

He then stated that Dr. Sears, Trustee of the Peabody Fund, had agreed to give the State \$6,000 for a Normal school one year, provided the State would give an additional \$5,000. A bill had been introduced in the Legistic Incidence and enterprise will have a discouraging effect upon immigrants, if any are inclined to come and settle in our State.

Linear ond flusbandry? With most of them it is a new industry; yet, so far as we can it is a new industry; yet, so far as we can it is a new industry; with most of them it is a new industry; yet, so far as we can it is a new industry; with most of them it is a new industry; with most of them it is a new industry; yet, so far as we can it is a new industry; with most of them it is a new industry; yet, so far as we can it is a new industry; with most of them it is a new industry; yet, so far as we can it is a new industry; yet, so fa lature to appropriate \$10,000, provided, however, that none of this money is to be expended for the buildings. Al-ready liberal offers had been made by different sections of the State to furnish buildings, and he hoped that Knox- of our lady readers that the refuse soot of ville would also make a bid.

We regret that our space is too limited to give Dr. Lindsley's lecture in full,

was then called upon and spoke for about a half an hour. He indersed all that the previous speaker had said and would not erase a single sentiment he had uttered from the minds of the au-dience. He held that population did not make the country, but intelligence did. The productive power of Massachusetts is estimated at \$160 per capita, while that of Tennessee is estimated at \$60 per capita, and Massachu-setts is not blessed with as good a climate and productive soil as Tennessee, the then referred at length to the healthy elimate and the natural advantages of Tennessee, the mineral wealth bert Christian, Esq.

nessee, and held it was the fault of improper culture of the soil. The man who leaves poor land in the suc-The Opera House was well filled last albany, the Normal School idea has ight with an appreciative audience, believe to an educational address by listen to an educational address by listen to an educational address by nected was to build up these waste fields, and here gave lengthy explanations of what he conceived to be the aim of the Patrons of Husbandry, at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned.

Advantages of Small Farms.

A correspondent writes to the Department of Agriculture from Van Buren, Ia., that he is running a small farm of 40 acres, with 20 under cultivation in fruit and vegetables and small grain.

"My income varies from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year," he appears proud to acknowledge. The more industry and intellect one puts into an acre of soil, the more money he is likely to take out of it. His judgment should tell him that wheat crops will pay best in the markets within his reach, with a small farm close in hand, small taxes, and small outgo for la-bor, feed and working stock. There is both art and good sense in keeping down expenses on the farm, and in other branches of business.

Success in tillage and husbandry de-sends on the capacity of the human brain, rather than upon the size of one's plantation. One family, by skill, industry and economy, becomes rich by cultivating 30 acres only, while another family grows poor by the bad management of 2,000 under the plow. It is not the pursuit, but the man, that is a failure. The farmer often grasps more acres than he can handle to the best order. dle to the best advantage, and all ar-more or less slighted at certain times and seasons to the injury of his cash income. Labor is misdirected or neglected till out of season, when vitality in seeds and plants does no good. On a small farm every blow may be struck at the proper moment.

Every person has but a "limited quantity of force, physical and mental; and it is the most common of all mistakes to dilute and spread this force over too large a surface. It is not the diffusion of muscular strength, but its concentration that bores artesian wells, and draws a fount-ain of living water from the strata of rocks hundreds of feet in thickness to the surface for the use of uneducated man. Diffused labor on a large farm is like the scattered rays of light in the interstellar spaces before the telescope collects them together, and thereby extends human vision and knowledge to millions of sunsand worlds before unknown.

The cultivator of the earth needs timand opportunity for profitable study. How shall be command such an advan-tage? Not, surely, by holding more land than he uses with any benefit to his family, or to mankind at large. The Demo-eratle doctrine of seeking "the greatest good of the greatest number," forbids all land monopoly. Seventy-five men are said to own one-half of the soil of Scotland. Such a state of society can not last many centuries into the future. Live and let live is a principle good for all time.-Nashville Union and American.

Dairy Husbaudry in the South

If we are to have any improvement in our old system of planting and farming. t is time to consider the ways and changes open to our adoption. American farmer-will export in the year 1874, now near itclose, not far from 100,000,000 pounds of this kind. In that way this fearful loss is saddled upon our best farm.

In the following are the representatives present: Anderson county—W. S. Bedford, A. F. Rankin, Benton, I. Freels, Bedford, A. F. Rankin, Benton, I. Farmer, Bledsoe, R. K. Brown, and they have no way of protecting themselves. Thus a most tecting themselves. Thus a most constructed upon our best farm.

The following are the representatives pounds or present: Anderson county—W. S. Bedford, A. F. Rankin, Benton, I. Freels, Bedford, A. F. Rankin, Benton, I. Farmer, Bledsoe, R. K. Brown, Blount, S. F. Bell, Bradley, J. B. Hunt. Cannon, J. D. McKnight, Bradley, J. B. Hunt. Cannon, J. D. McKnight, Bradley, J. B. Bromly and Mrs. Brown, Brown and Mrs. Brown and the form the county pounds or present: Anderson county—W. S. Bedford, A. F. Rankin, Benton, Benton, Benton, Brown and the county satisfactory business arrangement become the cost of \$300. Look at the control of \$300. How the set of \$300. By Mr. Hubbard, which showed a very large edifice at the cost of \$300. Look at the century's shistory of this article was only 34,000,000 pounds: and a few years before than we exported. Our answer that the control of the set of \$300. How the set of \$30

age of 303 pounds of butter from each of seventeen cows; that he had sold it for from Melvan Grange. Referred.

By the same, memorializing the Legislature to pass a stock law, requir
Legislatur is not easy to overestimate their value. ent Christian denominations, all of case the cows cat with bran and corn if the sum of their cost is considerable, which have now or will soon have meal, all the butter-milk after the butter Colleges in the State, and of the aid was extracted. One cow of this extra received from the Peabody fund, dairy is reported as making 464 pounds of

Mr. Reall, of Philadelphia, said his friend Mr. Boyce, of Illinois, keeps 400 cows; stops milking them about the first of July, and has them come in about the first of November. His object is to produce fresh butter in the winter see when he gets 45 cents a pound for all he

ize the Legislature to pass a law restricting the barter of produce after night. Referred.

Has Associate Teacher of Refucitor and Refuse and R -Union and American

Soot as a Garden Fertilizer.

Perhaps it may have occurred to some our chimneys is one of the most valuable stimulants and fertilizers they can have for their garden flowers. The following in for it was certainly a rich treat. He cident of practical experience is from a laspoke as though he felt every word he dy contributor to the Rucal Carolinian. uttered, and held his audience spell- During two seasons we nursed, fed and bound for nearly two hours, closing by petted the Hartford prolife grape vineas much for its shade over the window as for its fruit-but it persisted in remaining a stunted cane, yellow, and refusing to climb. Despairing a shade, grapes and roses, we finally bethought ourselves of soot as a manure, and forthwith made "soot tea," by steeping a teacup of soot in a quart of water. This we administer-ed, two doses each, to both the trees and the vine. The vine grew six feet in heighth in the space of six weeks, the rose bush four feet in the same length of time-both therefore rejoiced in living